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EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE QUARTERLY REPORT FOURTH QUARTER 1985

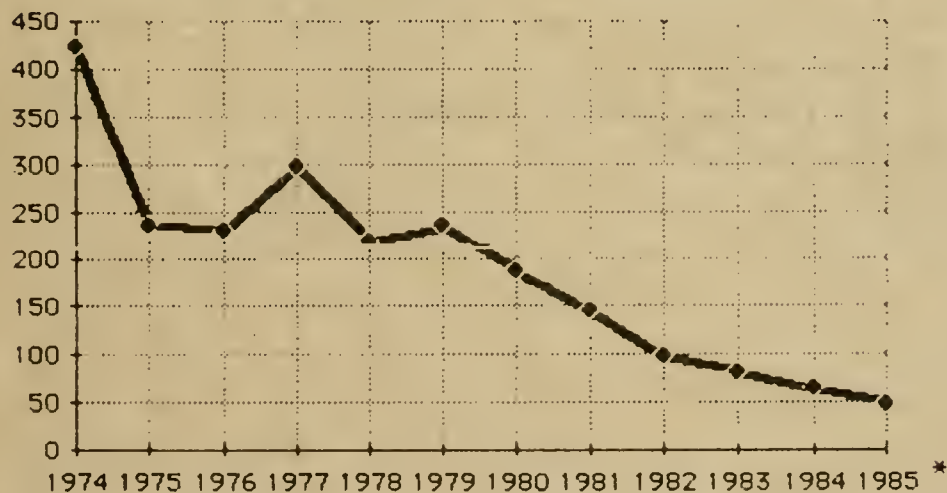
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WORK STOPPAGES

The number of strikes or lockouts in the U. S. involving 1,000 or more workers and lasting a full shift.



* Through October

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P. O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

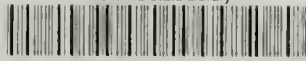
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WORK STOPPAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Work stoppages include all known strikes or lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer. Data are based largely on newspaper accounts and cover all workers idle one shift or more in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material or service shortages.

The downward trend in labor disputes is also reflected in the past decades. The average number of work stoppages per year for each 10 year period is as follows: 1950's 331; 1960's 280; 1970's 270; and 1980 to 1985 86. It appears other methods of negotiations are being used more to resolve the work pay and conditions. Also, the national work force is expanding more in enterprises that employ less than 1,000 workers.



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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

Quarterly Report

4th. Qtr. 1985

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

Department of Labor and Industry

Gene Huntington, Commissioner

All statistics for labor force employment, unemployment, and unemployment rates contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis which is called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate Federal funds and to determine eligibility for Federal assistance programs.

Volume 15 - Number 4
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
CENTRALIZED SERVICES DIVISION



TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

(406) 444-2430
STATE CAPITOL

STATE OF MONTANA

HELENA, MONTANA 59624
P.O. Box 1728

Dear Reader:

The purpose of this publication is to report labor market information for the state of Montana. Economic conditions in Montana are highlighted in narrative form and in statistical tables.

Most of the information is obtained through surveys of the population and employers in federal-state cooperative programs. Other sources of information include administrative records, selected economic indicators, and nationally collected statistics.

I am sure this publication will be useful to you. Any suggestions or comments for improvements are always welcome.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bob Rafferty".

Bob Rafferty, Chief
Research & Analysis Bureau

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployed - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
8. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal Income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.
9. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
10. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
11. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
12. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.
13. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Montana Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	DEC. 1985 <u>Prelim</u>	NOV. 1985 <u>Revised</u>	OCT. 1985 <u>Revised</u>	DEC. 1984 <u>Revised</u>
Civilian Labor Force	391.4	394.9	400.0	398.9
Employment	357.0	363.6	372.8	369.3
Unemployment	34.4	31.3	27.2	29.6
Unemployment Rate	8.8%	7.9%	6.8%	7.4%

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

STATEWIDE

In the fourth quarter, non-farm employment eroded further from last year's employment level. December's nonagricultural wage and salary work force is three percent less than one year ago, and this is twice the percentage decline in employment that was recorded in the third quarter. Nearly nine thousand fewer jobs existed at the end of 1985 as compared to the previous year. During December, all of the major industry groups noted a decline from last year. This is the first time that the service industry had a no growth situation recorded in the past year. Most of the employment reduction was noticed in the hotels and other lodging industry that can relate to one of the slowest starts in many years in the skiing season. The service employment decline from December to December was approximately 400 and should be considered temporary, as this industry holds much of the future's growth in jobs.

Manufacturing is experiencing about 1,600 fewer jobs between December 1984 and December 1985. Most noticeable declines occurred in lumber and woods and food production.

Mining employment is off 600 from a year ago with the majority being oil and gas exploration. Recent declines in the value of oil certainly will weaken oil and gas exploration activity.

Construction employment was 1,700 less in December of 1985 than last December. Construction workers were affected by the sharp decline in housing starts and a lack of major construction projects. The last of the Colstrip power plant construction workers were released in the

fourth quarter. In its peak, the power plant development involved over 2,000 workers.

Transportation and public utilities industries had 1,300 fewer workers on their payrolls in December 1985 when compared to December 1984. Railroad employment is down several hundred and more are expected to lose their jobs in 1986. Trucking and warehousing is in a slump with 450 fewer jobs.

The trade industry's employment is down by nearly 3,000 (1,000 of this is in wholesale trade). Even the fast growing eating and drinking industry is experiencing a tremendous decline. One national chain of seafood restaurants closed down establishments in four Montana cities.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment has remained slightly less than the previous year's monthly figures for most of 1985. Any noticeable decline would fall under the banking and insurance agents sectors. Real estate employment actually has an improvement.

The new Montana Science and Technology Board started reviewing projects seeking state assistance. Using coal-tax funds, the board will invest in new products, processes or technologies that could be commercialized. Two or three projects that were submitted to the board could result in the creation of several hundred jobs.

Research on a process to dry out the moisture in eastern Montana coal has been established. Under the new process the moisture content has been reduced from 26 percent to about 1 percent, and the heating value has been increased by nearly 40 percent. A company spokesman noted that businesses around the world have been looking for this type of thing for years.

Montana's drought-related crop losses for 1985 have exceeded a record \$188 million, topping the projections of both government and private insurers. The money paid out in crop losses to Montana growers will be greater than any other payment to one state since the crop insurance program started. The next largest loss in 1985 was North Dakota and their loss was only one-fifth the size of Montana's loss. Most of the nation reported strong crops in 1985.

In December, the state Board of Housing issued \$75 million in bonds to finance a new round of low-interest mortgages. The money is expected to finance about 1,300 new or existing homes at a 9.75 percent interest over 30 years. The last offering of housing money by the board came with a \$35.5 million bond sale in September, and the money was exhausted within five weeks. The program is aimed at helping low-income borrowers get into the housing market.

GREAT FALLS MSA

Representatives from state government and the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce visited the Strategic Air Command headquarters to find out more about any plans to expand usage of Malmstrom Air Force Base. The visitors returned with the opinion that the Great Falls Air Force Base may receive a flying mission of KC-135 refueling tankers rather than any B-52 bombers. The whole proposal hinges on the submission of the president's military budget. Military officials at the SAC headquarters appear to be upbeat about the Great Falls area being able to support military needs.

Industrial revenue bonds will aid in developing two office buildings. A preliminary cost exceeding \$5 million, half of which will come from private investments, will be used in constructing a downtown office building. The interior of an old iron works facility will be transformed into office buildings. This will be the second iron works building to be converted into commercial use.

Architects will soon release final plans on a \$1.1 million new shop addition to the C.M. Russell High School and bids could be let as soon as next spring. The 14,000 square foot building will accommodate automotive and building trades curricula.

BILLINGS MSA

A study commissioned by the Forward Billings economic development program revealed the strength and weaknesses of Billings and Montana in attracting new industry. A review of the city's location and facilities shows that Billings is a good location for five types of manufacturers and a strong potential to attract regional offices, data processing facilities and wholesale distributors. Highway, rail and air transportation is "good to excellent" compared with that of competing areas. The city's labor force is "good to very good" and adequate to staff manufacturing plants with 80 to 100 employees. Billings educational facilities are "very good" according to the consulting firm, but warned that the lack of locally available graduate degree programs is a major deterrent to companies considering the city. The wage rates and utility cost compares favorably to other Western cities.

The report notes Montana's business climate suffers from a "perception problem", and two major contributors are the state's unitary tax and lack of a "right-to-work" law. The unitary tax - a tax

that gives some consideration to the business activity in other states and other nations in determining the Montana tax proceeds - is seen as a barrier to foreign investments in the state.

The Billings airport received a grant of more than \$5 million from the Federal Aviation Administration. Most of the money will go toward buying as many as 300 undeveloped acres surrounding the airport for future expansion needs. The land purchase is very timely as the city's growth is increasing in the area near the airport.

A downtown development committee is studying 11 proposed projects to improve the city's central business district. Most of the projects would be paid for with tax increment money. Many of the projects deal with more parking space, better traffic flow, and landscape improvements.

MISSOULA - KALISPELL - SHELBY LEA

The lumber and woods industry continues to struggle with the wood products unbalanced supply and demand. Timber harvest from the U.S. Forest Service Northern Region noted a two percent decline from the previous fiscal year. A railroad tie plant plans to close down and will cause about twenty layoffs in the Sommers community. Also, area mills that supplied the lumber will be affected. Railroad engineering standards are causing a switch to hardwood ties. A mill near Fortine layed off about 60 workers because of a major fire that destroyed the sawmill portion.

The aluminum plant near Columbia Falls has obtained contracts to keep production going through July. Under the new ownership the production contracts with the previous owners runs out in April. Long term contracts are difficult to obtain until future power costs are established with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The BPA is reviewing the alternatives and should have some final long term cost determined by July.

A Missoula bakery plans to close their manufacturing operation, with a loss of around 30 jobs. Another 45 jobs will be preserved to handle the company's continued local business, which will distribute goods baked in Billings. A cookie plant that has been idle since May 1983 is being reactivated to produce a dog food. The plant purchaser was originally going to establish a production facility in Oregon until the Missoula plant was discovered in its ready to operate oven capacity.

ANACONDA - BUTTE - HELENA LFA

Three Butte firms have submitted proposals to the Montana Science and Technology Board. One firm wants \$350,000 for an engineering and research project to improve the quality of Montana coal. The project would seek ways to reduce the ash, sulfur and moisture content of coal. Using a \$300,000 grant, a company plans to develop industrial imaging equipment that would view the interior of solid objects such as rocks. Another firm wants \$435,000 to commercially develop a new fabrication process for the production of ceramics in more complex shapes.

A Butte based research firm plans to establish two hazardous-waste collection stations in Silver Bow and Yellowstone counties. Further plans include building a \$40 million disposal plant by 1989 to handle all but nuclear and explosive wastes and serve businesses in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and North and South Dakota. Many businesses have to comply with new federal disposal regulations and Montana does not have any private or public facilities established to handle hazardous waste.

A possible gold mine is being considered 25 miles southeast of Helena and would employ 100 to 125 workers if fully developed. Exploratory drilling will continue through the summer. If the permits and ore deems favorable, the time table for the mine to open is aimed for 1988. This is the second gold mine under consideration in the Helena area. The first proposal probably will start their construction phase this summer.

BOZEMAN - LEWISTOWN LFA

A major employment reduction is scheduled for the railroad industry in the Livingston area. The closure of a locomotive repair shop will eliminate about 350 jobs starting in February. Nearly half of the workers will be offered other jobs within the company at other locations. The railroad firm stated that their company has experienced a 20 percent decline in locomotive usage in the past four years and shifting transportation patterns have reduced the need for repair facilities such as Livingston's.

A forest products company located near Judith Gap has a temporary shutdown mainly because of the workers' compensation insurance program coverage dispute. About 40 mill workers and 45 loggers have become idle while the company resolves the workers' compensation insurance issue with state officials.

Yellowstone Park's 1985 visitations were nearly on par with the previous year. The park saw 2.26 million visitors last year. Park officials are planning for cut backs in services offered to comply with the federal budget cuts. No decision has been made on what will be cut to make up for their estimated \$600,000 reduction in funds.

Proposals for private development on wind farm electricity generating facilities in the Livingston area have been fewer than expected. The Public Service Commission announced new rules on how utility companies must pay for electricity generated from small producers. The new ruling allows for fluctuating rates that developers say are not adequate to obtain investors.

HAVRE - GLASGOW LFA

A major chain retail store plans to open in Glasgow soon. The new business will hire about 34 employees.

A Wolf Point oil refinery was under bid on a jet-fuel contract that the firm has had for 21 years. Loss of the 19 million gallon annual contract means the firm will close down and lay off 30 employees. The refinery will not be reopened without a jet-fuel contract because it is designed to produce jet and diesel fuels from northeastern Montana crude oil. Many transport jobs will be lost because no crude oil is being hauled to the refinery.

MILES CITY - GLENDIVE LFA

A new fertilizer plant near Sidney started production in November. The plant currently employs 12 people and there is a chance of increasing employment to 20. The major market for the sulfur fertilizer is the northern Midwest, and the plant was located near Sidney to be close to a readily available source of sulfur.

Oil and gas exproation has experienced a significant decline in activity in the Williston Basin area. One oil service firm closed the Sidney district office with only a few hours notice to employees. Only five of the 36 employees will be transferred. In its peak, the company was one of the largest employers in the Sidney area.

One area coal mine plans to release about 60 workers and another mine plans to hire 50 additional employees. The May scheduled lay offs reflects the overall dwindling demand for coal on a national basis. The employment increase is being created by the additional coal demand for the Colstrip 4 coal-fired generating plant that goes into commercial operation in April.

UPCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Annual Planning Information

This report will review Montana's economy and indicate expected labor force characteristics for 1987. Several tables and graphs will further demonstrate economic conditions in Montana. Also, annual tables for several data series (many on a county level of detail) will be presented. This publication will be available in June 1986.

Montana Wage Survey

The Montana Department of Labor & Industry will be conducting a survey on wages in the next few months. Approximately 9,000 employers will be asked to help determine average wages by occupation and fringe benefits paid in nearly 600 occupations. Results from the wage survey should be available in the fall.

The information gathered from this survey is used as a general guideline in many companies when evaluating wage rates. Also, these statistics can be used in efforts to attract new business and industry to an area and to encourage businesses that are planning to expand. These research efforts can help provide more jobs--and thus a stronger economy--for Montana.

If your business receives a wage survey in the mail, please participate. Your individual response is confidential. A good response from all those surveyed is important in order to produce a quality wage report. Remember, working together works. Thanks to you, it's working.

TABLE I-A

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Not Seasonally Adjusted
(In Thousands)

	Civilian	Employment			Unemployment			Labor
	Labor					Percent 1/	Manage	
Date	Force	Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Montana	U.S.	-ment
								Dispute 2/
1983								
January	377.8	335.4	316.1	19.3	42.4	11.2%	11.4%	*
February	379.0	335.6	314.6	21.0	43.4	11.5%	11.3%	*
March	385.2	343.6	318.4	25.2	41.6	10.8%	10.8%	*
April	393.8	355.2	324.2	31.0	38.6	9.8%	10.0%	*
May	395.2	360.6	328.6	32.0	34.6	8.8%	9.8%	
June	409.6	374.1	337.7	36.4	35.5	8.7%	10.2%	*
July	411.7	376.2	337.2	39.0	35.5	8.6%	9.4%	*
August	414.4	381.7	340.0	41.7	32.7	7.9%	9.2%	1.6
September	404.5	377.7	345.2	32.5	26.8	6.6%	8.8%	.1
October	397.2	370.3	342.6	27.7	26.9	6.8%	8.4%	.1
November	393.7	363.5	339.7	23.8	30.2	7.7%	8.1%	1.6
December	389.9	358.1	337.6	20.5	31.8	8.2%	8.0%	1.6
Avg.	396.0	361.0	331.8	29.2	35.0	8.8%	9.6%	.2
1984								
January	384.1	346.8	328.0	18.8	37.3	9.7%	8.8%	.3
February	386.6	351.4	330.9	20.5	35.2	9.1%	8.4%	.3
March	395.3	360.5	335.9	24.6	34.8	8.8%	8.1%	.3
April	406.5	374.1	343.8	30.3	32.4	8.0%	7.6%	.2
May	411.2	383.4	352.2	31.2	27.8	6.8%	7.2%	.2
June	426.5	395.9	360.4	35.5	30.6	7.2%	7.4%	.1
July	420.5	391.1	353.1	38.0	29.4	7.0%	7.5%	
August	422.3	394.8	354.1	40.7	27.5	6.5%	7.3%	*
September	410.4	386.7	355.0	31.7	23.7	5.8%	7.1%	*
October	407.2	382.2	355.2	27.0	25.0	6.1%	7.0%	*
November	402.5	375.7	352.5	23.2	26.8	6.6%	6.9%	*
December	398.9	369.3	349.3	20.0	29.6	7.4%	7.0%	*
Avg.	406.0	376.0	347.5	28.5	30.0	7.4%	7.5%	.1
1985								
January	397.5	361.1	342.7	18.4	36.4	9.2%	8.0%	*
February	399.0	365.6	345.6	20.0	33.4	8.4%	7.8%	*
March	405.3	372.7	348.7	24.0	32.6	8.0%	7.5%	*
April	414.7	382.7	353.2	29.5	32.0	7.7%	7.1%	.5
May	415.9	389.2	358.8	30.4	26.7	6.4%	7.0%	.9
June	426.8	397.6	362.9	34.7	29.2	6.8%	7.5%	1.0
July	419.9	391.7	354.6	37.1	28.2	6.7%	7.4%	.9
August	417.9	390.4	350.7	39.7	27.5	6.6%	6.9%	1.2
September	405.4	387.7	356.7	31.0	26.7	6.6%	6.9%	1.6
October	400.0	372.8	346.5	26.3	27.2	6.8%	6.8%	.1
November	394.9	363.6	341.0	22.6	31.3	7.9%	6.7%	.7
December	391.4	357.0	337.5	19.5	34.4	8.8%	6.7%	.7
Avg.	407.4	376.9	352.1	27.8	30.5	7.5%	7.2%	.6

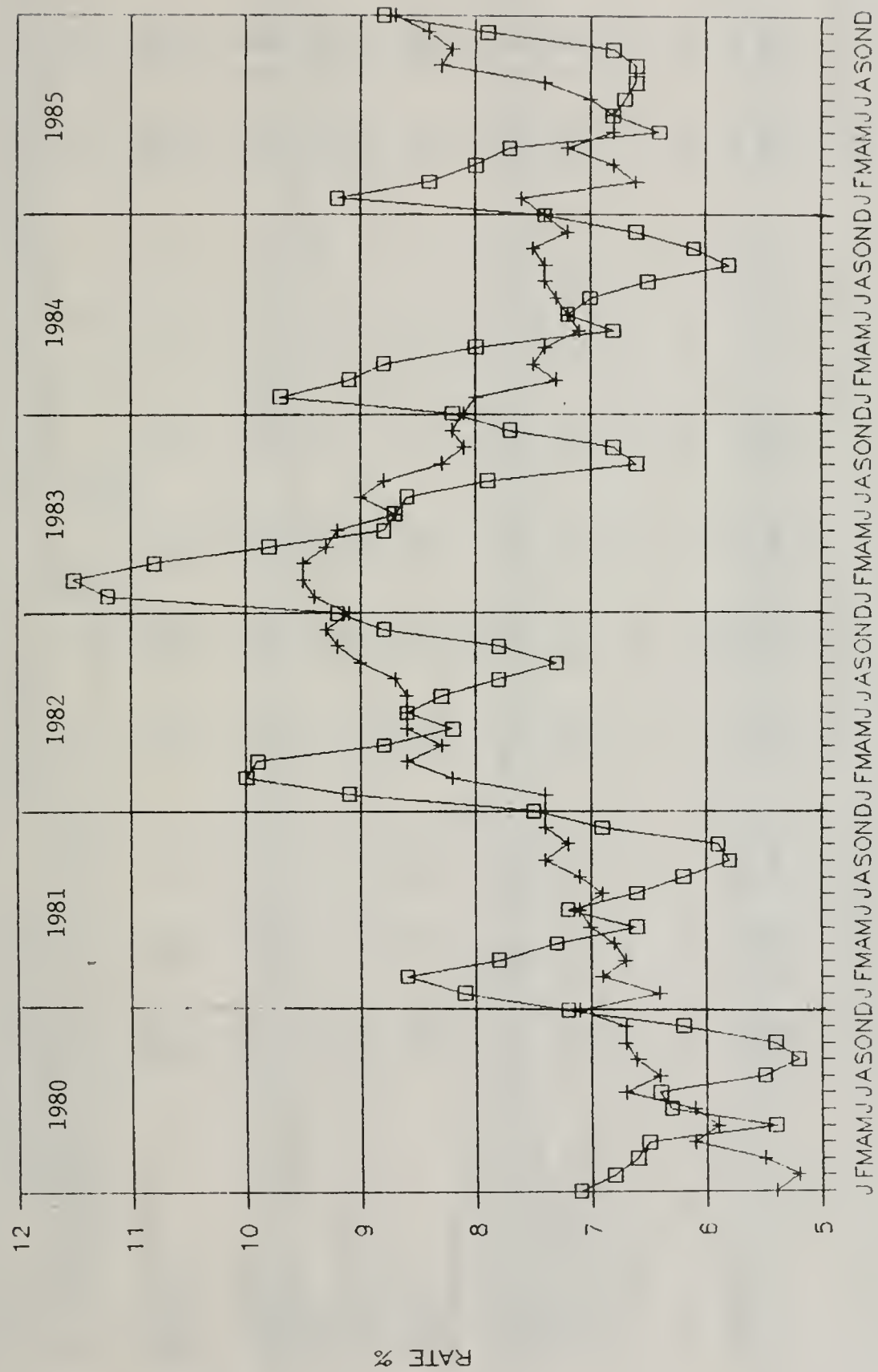
1/ Computed from whole (unrounded numbers). Series began January 1970.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

* Under 50. Most recent month is preliminary.

TABLE I-B

MONTANA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



a - UNADJUSTED RATE -- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT.

+ - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE-- THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS DIVIDED BY THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT, ADJUSTED TO ELIMINATE THE EFFECTS OF SEASONAL VARIATIONS, SUCH AS SCHOOL TERMS, HOLIDAYS, WEATHER, AND MAINTENANCE CLOSURES

TABLE 11

Montana Labor Force Areas 1/
Civilian Labor Force
(In Thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force				Employment				Unemployment				Unemployment Rate 2/	
	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985		DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985		DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	OCT. 1985		DEC. 1985	OCT. 1985
STATEWIDE	391.4	394.9	400.0		357.0	363.6	372.8		34.4	31.3	27.2		8.8%	6.8%
Great Falls MSA	34.1	34.3	34.8		31.1	31.4	32.2		3.0	2.8	2.6		8.9%	7.6%
Billings MSA	62.3	61.4	62.5		57.1	57.0	58.7		5.2	4.4	3.8		8.4%	6.2%
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:														
Western District 3/	207.6	209.8	210.7		188.6	192.4	195.7		19.0	17.4	15.0		9.2%	7.1%
Eastern District	183.8	185.1	189.3		168.4	171.2	177.1		15.4	13.9	12.2		8.4%	6.5%
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS:														
Rural CEP	63.1	63.7	63.3		57.8	58.6	58.8		5.3	5.1	4.5		8.5%	7.1%
Balance of State	328.2	331.1	336.7		299.2	305.0	314.0		29.0	26.1	22.7		8.9%	6.8%
ANACONDA-BUTTE	30.0	30.4	30.7		27.2	27.8	28.3		2.8	2.6	2.4		9.3%	7.7%
BOZEMAN	31.3	31.4	31.3		28.8	29.3	29.5		2.5	2.1	1.7		7.9%	5.5%
GLASGOW	17.0	17.4	18.0		15.7	16.2	16.9		1.3	1.2	1.1		7.7%	6.1%
GLENDIVE	15.6	15.9	16.5		14.7	15.0	15.6		.9	.9	.9		5.4%	5.3%
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.0	13.1	13.4		11.7	12.0	12.5		1.3	1.1	.9		10.3%	7.1%
HAVRE	12.3	12.7	12.7		11.1	11.4	11.8		1.2	1.3	.9		10.0%	6.8%
HELENA	32.1	32.2	31.5		29.6	29.8	29.4		2.5	2.4	2.1		7.7%	6.5%
KALISPELL	45.2	45.6	45.7		40.4	41.3	42.2		4.8	4.3	3.5		10.7%	7.7%
LEWISTOWN	10.2	10.4	10.8		9.2	9.5	10.0		1.0	.9	.8		9.6%	7.0%
MILES CITY	16.7	17.0	17.5		15.5	16.0	16.5		1.2	1.0	1.0		7.2%	5.9%
MISSOULA	55.2	55.8	56.4		49.9	51.0	52.2		5.3	4.8	4.2		9.6%	7.4%
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.4	17.1	18.1		15.0	15.7	16.8		1.4	1.4	1.3		8.5%	7.1%

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Force Area appears on map on inside back cover.

2/ Unemployment Rate is calculated on unrounded numbers.

3/ Western congressional district includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, and Shelby-Cut Bank less Chouteau County. Rural CEP includes the LFA's of: Anaconda-Butte, Helena, plus Meagher County.

TABLE III-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

DECEMBER 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	391373	356969	34404	8.8
CASCADE	34155	31112	3043	8.9
YELLOWSTONE	62310	57068	5242	8.4
BEAVERHEAD	4454	4124	330	7.4
BIG HORN	5417	4770	647	11.9
BLAINE	3009	2651	358	11.9
BROADWATER	1675	1377	298	17.8
CARBON	3768	3390	378	10.0
CARTER	654	638	16	2.4
CHOUTEAU	2610	2407	203	7.8
CUSTER	6416	5951	465	7.2
DANIELS	1420	1382	38	2.7
DAWSON	5336	5112	224	4.2
DEER LODGE	3946	3341	605	15.3
FALLON	2148	2033	115	5.4
FERGUS	5628	5099	529	9.4
FLATHEAD	28209	25371	2838	10.1
GALLATIN	24745	23081	1664	6.7
GARFIELD	761	736	25	3.3
GLACIER	5434	4814	620	11.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	337	298	39	11.6
GRANITE	1273	1099	174	13.7
HILL	8370	7534	836	10.0
JEFFERSON	3078	2828	250	8.1
JUDITH BASIN	1054	956	98	9.3
LAKE	9147	8094	1053	11.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	27324	25413	1911	7.0
LIBERTY	942	898	44	4.7
LINCOLN	7863	6929	934	11.9
MC CONE	1206	1150	56	4.6
MADISON	2193	2072	121	5.5
MEAGHER	1088	971	117	10.8
MINERAL	2073	1798	275	13.3
MISSOULA	40231	36827	3404	8.5
MUSSELSHELL	1836	1659	177	9.6
PARK	5435	4757	678	12.5
PETROLEUM	215	202	13	6.0
PHILLIPS	3104	2758	346	11.1
PONDERA	3158	2964	194	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1129	1066	63	5.6
POWELL	3614	3369	245	6.8
PRAIRIE	751	698	53	7.1
RAVALLI	8355	7401	954	11.4
RICHLAND	6910	6460	450	6.5
ROOSEVELT	5634	5199	435	7.7
ROSEBUD	5939	5419	520	8.8
SANDERS	4526	3877	649	14.3
SHERIDAN	2789	2690	99	3.5
SILVER BOW	14498	13196	1302	9.0
STILLWATER	2322	2109	213	9.2
SWEET GRASS	1478	1376	102	6.9
TETON	2845	2652	193	6.8
TOOLE	2401	2211	190	7.9
TREASURE	396	373	23	5.8
VALLEY	4064	3664	400	9.8
WHEATLAND	1091	968	123	11.3
WIBAUX	609	577	32	5.3

TABLE III-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

NOVEMBER 1985

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	394863	363561	31302	7.9
CASCADE	34260	31443	2817	8.2
YELLOWSTONE	61470	57034	4436	7.2
BEAVERHEAD	4638	4329	309	6.7
BIG HORN	5379	4865	514	9.6
BLAINE	3129	2719	410	13.1
BROADWATER	1716	1421	295	17.2
CARBON	3806	3480	326	8.6
CARTER	711	695	16	2.3
CHOUTEAU	2731	2555	176	6.4
CUSTER	6416	6053	363	5.7
DANIELS	1444	1410	34	2.4
DAWSON	5499	5215	284	5.2
DEER LODGE	3885	3378	507	13.1
FALLON	2182	2094	88	4.0
FERGUS	5833	5292	541	9.3
FLATHEAD	28445	25818	2627	9.2
GALLATIN	24858	23441	1417	5.7
GARFIELD	786	767	19	2.4
GLACIER	5639	5005	634	11.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	363	326	37	10.2
GRANITE	1257	1136	121	9.6
HILL	8580	7746	834	9.7
JEFFERSON	3075	2794	281	9.1
JUDITH BASIN	1085	995	90	8.3
LAKE	9296	8360	936	10.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	27417	25568	1849	6.7
LIBERTY	981	933	48	4.9
LINCOLN	7886	7171	715	9.1
MC CONE	1235	1184	51	4.1
MADISON	2333	2216	117	5.0
MEAGHER	1102	1017	85	7.7
MINERAL	2079	1876	203	9.8
MISSOULA	40650	37612	3038	7.5
MUSSELSHELL	1827	1697	130	7.1
PARK	5449	4869	580	10.6
PETROLEUM	224	211	13	5.8
PHILLIPS	3271	2941	330	10.1
PONDERA	3243	3043	200	6.2
POWDER RIVER	1162	1125	37	3.2
POWELL	3677	3423	254	6.9
PRAIRIE	763	735	28	3.7
RAVALLI	8603	7588	1015	11.8
RICHLAND	7034	6533	501	7.1
ROOSEVELT	5758	5332	426	7.4
ROSEBUD	6152	5660	492	8.0
SANDERS	4454	3895	559	12.6
SHERIDAN	2846	2771	75	2.6
SILVER BOW	14636	13302	1334	9.1
STILLWATER	2352	2179	173	7.4
SWEET GRASS	1545	1458	87	5.6
TETON	2932	2782	150	5.1
TOOLE	2514	2311	203	8.1
TREASURE	409	391	18	4.4
VALLEY	4130	3746	384	9.3
WHEATLAND	1090	1023	67	6.1
WIBAUX	626	598	28	4.5

TABLE III-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	OCTOBER 1985 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	400009	372791	27218	6.8
CASCADE	34799	32171	2628	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	62534	58676	3858	6.2
BEAVERHEAD	4737	4498	239	5.0
BIG HORN	5400	4996	404	7.5
BLAINE	3119	2889	230	7.4
BROADWATER	1773	1529	244	13.8
CARBON	3961	3639	322	8.1
CARTER	783	771	12	1.5
CHOUTEAU	2933	2780	153	5.2
CUSTER	6442	6164	278	4.3
DANIELS	1536	1497	39	2.5
DAWSON	5569	5348	221	4.0
DEER LODGE	3905	3411	494	12.7
FALLON	2387	2261	126	5.3
FERGUS	5976	5514	462	7.7
FLATHEAD	28231	26089	2142	7.6
GALLATIN	24592	23431	1161	4.7
GARFIELD	873	819	54	6.2
GLACIER	6123	5525	598	9.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	396	360	36	9.1
GRANITE	1321	1197	124	9.4
HILL	8540	7942	598	7.0
JEFFERSON	3054	2840	214	7.0
JUDITH BASIN	1138	1078	60	5.3
LAKE	9389	8713	676	7.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	26667	25065	1602	6.0
LIBERTY	1022	985	37	3.6
LINCOLN	8079	7390	689	8.5
MC CONE	1316	1265	51	3.9
MADISON	2507	2381	126	5.0
MEAGHER	1119	1058	61	5.5
MINERAL	2150	1963	187	8.7
MISSOULA	40900	38212	2688	6.6
MUSSELSHELL	1903	1767	136	7.1
PARK	5555	5048	507	9.1
PETROLEUM	245	241	4	1.6
PHILLIPS	3403	3116	287	8.4
PONDERA	3381	3176	205	6.1
POWDER RIVER	1272	1214	58	4.6
POWELL	3574	3395	179	5.0
PRAIRIE	819	795	24	2.9
RAVALLI	8933	8069	864	9.7
RICHLAND	7274	6792	482	6.6
ROOSEVELT	5885	5501	384	6.5
ROSEBUD	6260	5713	547	8.7
SANDERS	4414	3955	459	10.4
SHERIDAN	2953	2889	64	2.2
SILVER BOW	14626	13422	1204	8.2
STILLWATER	2431	2271	160	6.6
SWEET GRASS	1613	1552	61	3.8
TETON	3116	2937	179	5.7
TOOLE	2580	2433	147	5.7
TREASURE	432	417	15	3.5
VALLEY	4243	3917	326	7.7
WHEATLAND	1137	1077	60	5.3
WIBAUX	689	637	52	7.5

TABLE IV-A

M O N T A N A

Statewide Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

I N D U S T R Y	Net Changes to				
	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1984
from:					
(Residence Data)					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/.....	391.4	394.9	400.0	-3.5	-7.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS.....	357.0	363.6	372.8	-6.6	-12.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture.....	19.5	22.6	26.3	-3.1	-5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....	34.4	31.3	27.2	3.1	4.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/.....	8.8%	7.9%	6.8%	.9	1.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/.....	8.7%	8.5%	8.2%	.2	1.3

(Establishment Data)					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS.....	276.2	280.6	282.3	-4.4	-8.9
Manufacturing.....	20.4	21.4	22.1	-1.0	-1.7
Mining.....	7.0	6.6	7.1	.4	-.6
Contract Construction.....	10.3	12.7	13.3	-2.4	-1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	19.0	19.5	19.9	-.5	-1.3
Trade.....	76.6	76.8	76.2	-.2	-3.0
Wholesale Trade.....	16.8	16.9	17.1	-.1	-1.0
Retail Trade.....	59.9	59.8	59.2	.1	-1.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	13.4	13.1	13.2	.3	-.1
Services.....	60.0	61.0	61.4	-1.0	-.4
Government.....	69.5	69.4	69.1	.1	-.2
Federal Government.....	11.6	12.1	12.1	-.5	-.5
State and Local Government.....	57.9	57.3	57.0	.6	.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1984 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE IV-B

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				PERCENT FEMALE OF TOTAL	
	Dec. 1/ 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984
(Establishment Data)						
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers.	127.2	127.3	126.2	123.4	46%	43%
Manufacturing.....	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	21%	19%
Mining.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	10%	10%
Contract Construction.....	0.9	1	1	1.2	9%	10%
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	24%	24%
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	35.2	35.0	34.3	35.5	46%	45%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.5	69%	63%
Services.....	38.4	38.8	38.7	34.0	64%	56%
Government (Federal, State & Local)...	34.0	33.8	33.4	34.5	49%	50%

1/ Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1984 Benchmarks. New series started January 1983, previous series not strictly comparable.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONS NATIONAL DATA NOVEMBER 1985

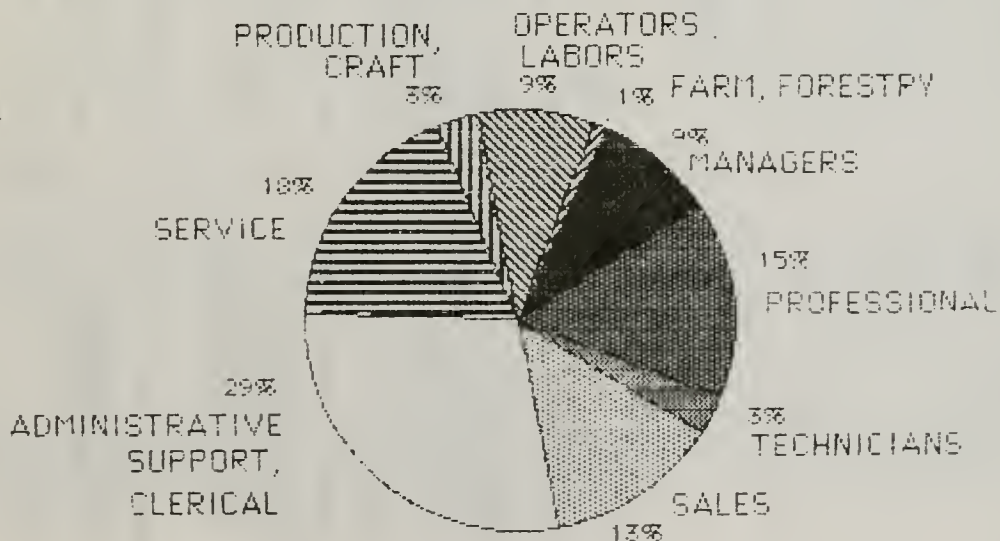


TABLE V-A

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

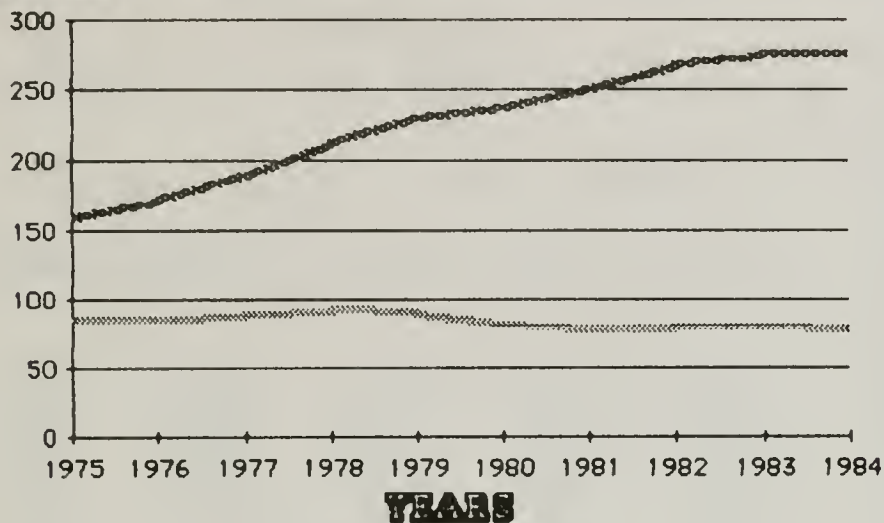
	Average Weekly Earnings				Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985	Dec. 1984
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	\$290.34	\$286.65	\$283.80	\$279.39	33.8	33.1	33.0	33.3	8.59	8.66	8.60	8.39
MANUFACTURING.....	464.28	440.78	427.35	432.28	42.4	40.7	40.7	40.1	10.95	10.83	10.50	10.78
Durable Goods.....	481.92	450.47	445.28	458.56	42.2	39.9	39.9	41.2	11.42	11.29	11.16	11.13
Primary Metal Industries..	658.31	623.07	547.41	580.33	46.1	43.0	38.2	41.1	14.28	14.49	14.33	14.12
Nondurable Goods.....	430.42	421.16	393.39	381.90	42.7	42.2	42.3	38.0	10.08	9.98	9.30	10.05
Food & Kindred Products...	371.78	361.10	340.73	348.25	40.9	39.9	38.5	39.8	9.09	9.05	8.85	8.75
MINING.....	539.97	505.01	464.09	534.14	39.5	37.8	35.4	41.6	13.67	13.36	13.11	12.84
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	519.37	479.21	455.99	494.78	35.5	32.8	31.6	34.6	14.63	14.61	14.43	14.30
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	475.53	475.02	471.86	453.55	39.3	39.0	38.3	38.6	12.10	12.18	12.32	11.75
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services...	507.91	515.57	487.84	443.63	39.1	40.5	37.7	37.5	12.99	12.73	12.94	11.83
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..	202.01	200.40	200.77	198.21	30.7	30.0	30.1	30.4	6.58	6.68	6.67	6.52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE.....	249.38	245.12	241.29	234.13	36.3	36.1	35.8	35.8	6.87	6.79	6.74	6.54
SERVICES.....	245.36	240.96	237.76	227.29	32.2	32.0	32.0	31.7	7.62	7.53	7.43	7.17

Data for current month are preliminary.

Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.

Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS REAL SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS DOLLARS ANNUAL AVERAGE 1975-1984



	Prelim. Dec. 1985	Nov. 1985	Oct. 1985
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	\$290.34	\$286.65	\$283.80
Taxes Withheld <u>3/</u>	45.91	44.90	44.13
Spendable Earnings	244.43	241.75	239.67
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	168.85	166.81	165.07
Real Spendable Earnings	75.58	74.94	74.60

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1985	1984	1983	1985	1984	1983
January	\$273.33	\$275.23	\$264.40	\$74.23	\$77.01	\$77.57
February	276.83	269.77	264.19	74.74	75.55	76.20
March	276.83	265.36	264.99	74.41	74.34	76.22
April	278.99	272.57	267.81	74.57	75.92	76.44
May	286.24	275.72	272.57	75.98	76.47	77.26
June	291.38	276.22	281.06	76.93	76.43	79.15
July	290.70	286.12	282.20	76.68	78.81	79.88
August	290.18	280.40	282.63	76.45	76.53	79.64
September	288.24	287.80	280.73	75.79	78.11	78.84
October	283.80	278.01	282.74	74.60	75.42	79.19
November	286.65	274.82	275.70	74.94	74.63	77.46
December	290.34	279.39	276.38	75.58	75.64	77.02

Average Weekly Earnings/Real Spendable Earnings

In the fourth quarter, average weekly earnings continued to improve over 1984's figures, and the real spendable earnings continued to be less than last year. The annual average real spendable earnings for 1985 will make two years in a row that the earnings have declined from the previous year.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers. 2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers. 3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions. (P) Data for current month preliminary.

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

All Items
(1967=100)

	1985		1984		1983	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	316.1	312.6	305.2	302.7	293.1	292.1
February	317.4	313.9	306.6	303.3	293.2	292.3
March	318.8	315.3	307.3	303.3	293.4	293.0
April	320.1	316.7	308.8	304.1	295.5	294.9
May	321.3	317.8	309.7	305.4	297.1	296.3
June	322.3	318.7	310.7	306.2	298.1	297.2
July	322.8	319.1	311.7	307.5	299.3	298.2
August	323.5	319.6	313.0	310.3	300.3	299.5
September	324.5	320.5	314.5	312.1	301.8	300.8
October	325.5	321.3	315.3	312.2	302.6	301.3
November	326.6	322.6	315.3	311.9	303.1	301.4
December	327.4	323.4	315.5	312.2	303.5	301.5
Dec-to-Dec %	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
AVERAGE:	322.2	318.5	311.1	307.6	298.4	297.4
Ann Avg %	3.6%	3.5%	4.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%

Expenditure Category	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Dec.	Dec.
CPI-U Index	1985	1985	1985	1984	1983
All Items	327.4	326.6	325.5	315.5	303.5
Food & Beverages	313.2	296.6	295.3	297.2	286.5
Housing	355.8	355.0	354.4	341.2	327.4
Apparel & Upkeep	209.0	211.2	211.1	203.2	199.3
Transportation	324.0	323.2	320.9	315.8	306.3
Medical Care	414.7	413.0	410.5	388.5	366.2
Entertainment	268.3	269.0	268.4	260.1	249.5
Other Goods & Services	336.5	335.3	334.9	316.7	298.6

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table VII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA*

AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1985	Oct. To Dec. 1984	Year-to-Date 1985	Year-to-Date 1984	AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1985	Oct. To Dec. 1984	Year-to-Date 1985	Year-to-Date 1984
STATE OF MONTANA	750	932	3774	4377	HAVRE LFA	15	21	81	95
GREAT FALLS MSA	55	62	306	303	Blaine	2	8	14	27
BILLINGS MSA	125	140	641	622	Hill	13	13	61	63
					Liberty	0	0	6	5
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	50	43	206	219	HELENA LFA	56	65	282	309
					Broadwater	6	5	25	27
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	44	57	249	254	Jefferson	3	7	17	29
Beaverhead	8	13	44	45	Lewis and Clark	47	53	240	253
Deer Lodge	5	6	23	31					
Granite	2	2	13	13	KALISPELL LFA	106	128	563	616
Madison	7	9	41	32	Flathead	76	90	387	426
Powell	2	7	21	23	Lake	13	24	77	107
Silver Bow	20	20	107	110	Lincoln	17	14	99	83
					LEWISTOWN LFA	16	23	78	101
BOZEMAN LFA	69	92	333	460	Fergus	10	15	51	65
Gallatin	59	74	268	357	Golden Valley	0	0	1	1
Meagher	1	3	11	3	Judith Basin	2	3	8	11
Park	9	15	54	15	Musselshell	2	3	12	17
					Petroleum	0	1	2	1
					Wheatland	2	1	4	6
GLASGOW LFA	29	34	123	165	MILES CITY LFA	29	42	109	179
Daniels	4	0	13	11	Carte	0	4	3	5
Phillips	2	9	11	31	Custer	10	14	40	78
Roosevelt	7	8	30	50	Fallon	7	6	22	16
Sheridan	5	6	24	35	Powder River	1	5	7	12
Valley	11	11	45	38	Rosebud	8	11	35	60
					Treasure	1	2	2	8
GLENDIVE LFA	19	25	93	125	MISSOULA LFA	98	153	491	627
Dawson	8	9	30	42	Mineral	4	6	24	30
Garfield	0	1	0	5	Missoula	60	99	330	399
McCone	0	1	7	7	Ravalli	26	42	107	151
Prairie	0	0	6	2	Sanders	8	6	30	47
Richland	11	14	50	68					
Wibaux	0	0	0	1	SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	28	23	125	164
					Chouteau	3	1	20	13
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	13	24	94	138	Glacier	9	4	37	45
Big Horn	4	8	25	43	Pondera	3	4	15	31
Carbon	5	7	35	53	Teton	7	5	20	34
Stillwater	2	5	18	25	Toole	6	9	33	41
Sweet Grass	2	4	16	17					

*Change in series. The listing has been reduced to employers enrolling their business with the unemployment insurance compensation program. Dropped from the series was new corporations registered with the Secretary of State. Often a duplication of count occurred when a new corporation filed with the unemployment insurance compensation program.

The new business tally does include successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total businesses.

TABLE VIII-A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIMS TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Net Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Initial Claims	47,102	49,394	-2,292	- 4.6%
Continued Claims	513,783	518,370	-4,587	- 0.9%
Number of Benefit Payments	452,140	478,845	-26,705	- 6.5%
Amount of Benefits Paid	\$54,020,980	\$57,765,576	-\$3,744,596	- 6.5%
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$127.54	\$124.65	+\$2.89	+ 2.3%

MONTHLY

	<u>Dec. 1985</u>	<u>Nov. 1985</u>	<u>Oct. 1985</u>	<u>Change to Current Month from same mnth a yr ago Net</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Initial Claims _{1/}	4,844	4,675	3,723	-337	-6.5%
Continued Claims _{1/}	53,297	30,503	30,276	+9,973	+23.0%
Number of Benefit Payments _{1/}	42,278	23,606	23,405	+2,689	+6.8%
Amount of Benefits Paid _{1/}	\$5,190,009	\$2,762,576	\$2,635,823	+\$321,498	+6.6%
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt _{1/2/}	\$128.79	\$123.35	\$119.72	-1.71	-1.3%
Trust Fund Balance	\$11,600,346	\$16,420,232	\$11,684,409	+\$15,097,274	+432.0%

_{1/} Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

_{2/} Derived According to Definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

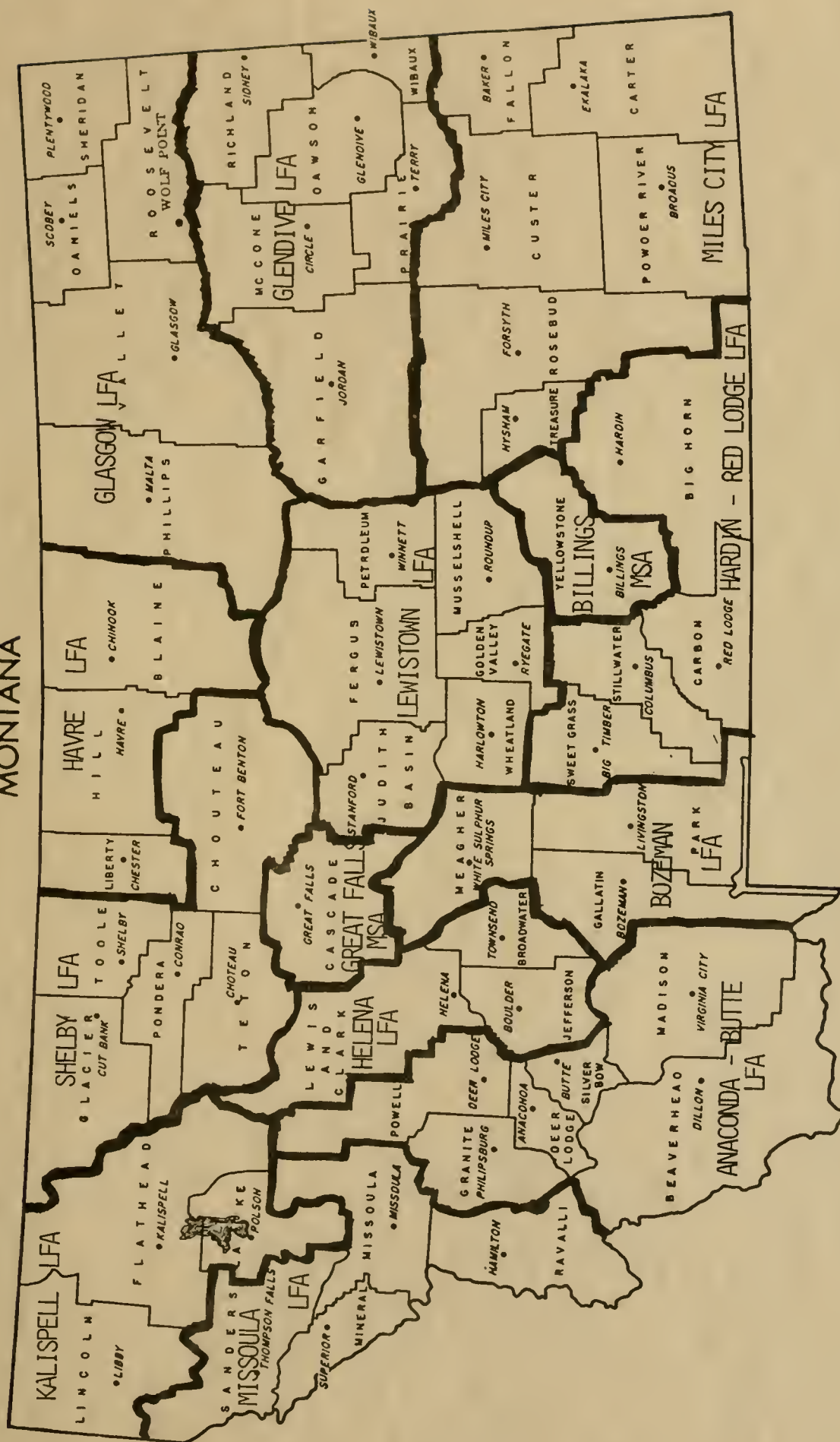
TABLE VIII-B
QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

	DEC. 1985		NOV. 1985		OCT. 1985	
	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	282	33,693	120	12,421	105	9,433
BIGHORN	767	107,467	346	46,575	318	39,352
BLAINE	349	47,982	159	19,556	166	19,290
BROADWATER	559	64,728	290	32,504	210	22,216
CARBON	397	52,565	221	26,137	198	21,363
CARTER	8	1,324	11	1,736	14	1,710
CASCADE	4,113	493,130	2,407	280,426	2,677	367,338
CHOUTEAU	174	21,442	126	14,663	130	14,037
CUSTER	512	68,992	268	32,972	236	25,533
DANIELS	51	3,712	22	1,443	39	2,855
DAWSON	156	19,401	97	12,292	152	19,840
DEER LODGE	861	107,143	436	46,775	410	42,175
FALLON	155	18,301	73	9,618	83	10,281
FERGUS	685	79,449	284	27,716	287	25,558
FLATHEAD	3,444	406,306	2,106	246,835	1,711	189,061
GALLATIN	2,493	288,587	1,519	174,976	1,109	118,788
GARFIELD	38	4,410	17	1,553	10	1,079
GLACIER	531	62,892	355	40,256	458	52,002
GOLDEN VALLEY	11	874	4	204	21	1,017
GRANITE	111	13,872	81	10,088	88	9,935
HILL	737	88,731	341	37,342	398	41,615
JEFFERSON	297	40,528	166	22,103	170	20,623
JUDITH BASIN	35	4,516	21	2,300	55	5,786
LAKE	1,152	128,788	725	74,348	702	69,519
LEWIS & CLARK	2,555	322,924	1,518	175,298	1,531	169,659
LIBERTY	44	5,495	22	2,516	16	1,360
LINCOLN	600	75,329	484	58,516	354	39,185
MCCONE	14	1,647	4	296	5	6,090
MADISON	89	9,193	64	7,470	58	587
MEAGHER	113	13,895	46	5,013	35	4,212
MINERAL	380	53,012	121	16,100	93	12,811
MISSOULA	4,606	574,236	2,604	303,851	2,493	285,734
MUSSELSHELL	135	15,608	84	10,340	100	14,007
PARK	707	75,894	372	40,945	315	35,728
PETROLEUM	18	1,718	2	222	6	646
PHILLIPS	344	46,579	172	23,554	165	20,217
PONDERA	213	21,184	130	12,831	165	17,819
POWDER RIVER	68	9,737	16	2,030	19	2,310
POWELL	254	28,508	162	15,697	190	17,879
PRAIRIE	53	7,626	16	2,628	10	1,554
RAVALLI	932	113,721	552	64,520	528	59,960
RICHLAND	578	72,530	342	41,687	381	45,847
ROOSEVELT	431	56,329	266	33,684	279	34,364
ROSEBUD	442	58,222	277	34,883	307	38,254
SANDERS	647	82,805	363	46,683	317	36,567
SHERIDAN	126	14,665	63	6,882	47	4,759
SILVER BOW	1,497	184,208	754	86,788	865	92,138
STILLWATER	308	39,195	96	12,623	93	12,275
SWEET GRASS	98	11,308	53	6,001	40	4,184
TETON	176	20,872	84	10,029	120	15,299
TOOLE	306	35,973	160	18,916	142	17,427
TREASURE	16	2,439	7	1,197	9	1,072
VALLEY	420	47,796	266	28,234	309	31,829
WHEATLAND	72	9,178	35	4,654	23	3,297
WIBAUX	11	1,070	10	711	17	1,291
YELLOWSTONE	6,877	870,543	3,628	436,686	4,036	470,323
NON-CLASSIFIED	1,230	147,737	638	76,252	590	66,733
TOTAL	42,278	5,190,009	23,606	2,762,576	23,405	2,635,823

TABLE VIII-C
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JAN. 1985 THRU DEC. 1985

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	3,210	355,407	3,040	331,332
BIGHORN	6,000	738,445	5,158	596,845
BLAINE	2,967	331,944	3,491	367,024
BROADWATER	2,218	251,085	1,693	192,484
CARBON	4,001	481,828	4,705	587,347
CARTER	142	14,621	134	14,308
CASCADE	44,385	5,207,212	43,881	4,771,554
CHOUTEAU	1,350	146,931	1,162	123,485
CUSTER	5,329	639,247	5,291	637,620
DANIELS	500	55,202	583	56,080
DAWSON	4,173	501,374	5,124	597,570
DEER LODGE	7,274	830,157	7,943	945,888
FALLON	1,537	183,616	944	105,106
FERGUS	6,487	680,358	5,658	595,455
FLATHEAD	36,197	4,185,334	32,324	3,546,776
GALLATIN	21,195	2,328,568	22,407	2,346,495
GARFIELD	132	14,780	143	20,699
GLACIER	7,504	842,976	9,300	967,077
GOLDEN VALLEY	239	28,187	263	36,170
GRANITE	2,246	316,008	1,510	171,961
HILL	7,009	778,320	9,262	1,019,119
JEFFERSON	3,194	395,091	3,793	449,315
JUDITH BASIN	546	61,960	654	72,834
LAKE	10,375	1,091,979	9,303	958,116
LEWIS & CLARK	25,891	3,000,351	24,986	2,782,183
LIBERTY	471	54,429	498	60,893
LINCOLN	13,961	1,729,566	17,080	1,998,819
MCCONE	1,301	137,700	433	42,293
MADISON	321	36,598	1,853	202,062
MEAGHER	1,009	113,299	1,748	208,484
MINERAL	3,767	492,074	4,013	473,386
NISSOULA	43,982	5,176,358	44,330	4,980,626
MUSSELSHELL	1,985	252,920	1,760	204,555
PARK	7,083	750,008	6,660	654,523
PETROLEUM	62	6,217	98	12,789
PHILLIPS	3,370	431,842	2,259	280,693
PONDERA	2,556	295,866	2,501	254,357
POWDER RIVER	282	36,708	496	57,818
POWELL	3,477	382,288	3,798	427,999
PRAIRIE	441	57,871	515	70,969
RAVALLI	12,823	1,482,326	16,737	1,924,724
RICHLAND	7,418	925,276	5,661	683,074
ROOSEVELT	4,746	549,741	4,203	433,543
ROSEBUD	8,133	1,104,400	13,907	1,929,751
SANDERS	7,449	910,605	7,728	878,797
SHERIDAN	1,254	156,655	1,243	134,089
SILVER BOW	18,511	2,083,936	25,361	2,835,169
STILLWATER	2,781	356,548	3,363	419,425
SWEET GRASS	812	92,417	895	89,794
TETON	1,544	188,853	1,458	168,699
TOOLE	2,530	302,442	2,247	248,375
TREASURE	219	26,231	344	46,129
VALLEY	4,455	482,443	4,167	455,362
WHEATLAND	570	71,090	689	82,119
WIBAUX	463	54,332	559	60,344
YELLOWSTONE	72,070	8,846,649	75,548	9,151,649
NONCLASSIFIED	3,080	365,978	-----	-----
TOTAL	437,027	51,414,647	478,845	57,765,575

MONTANA



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